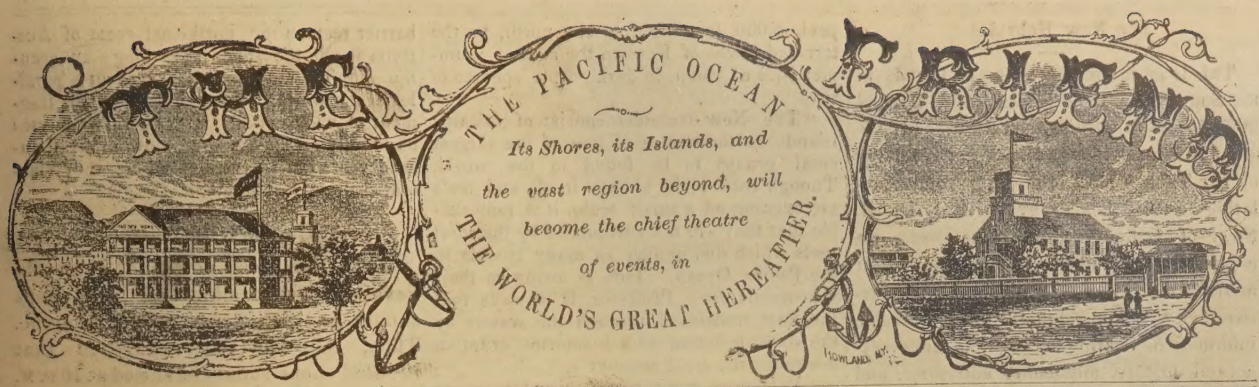
THE PACIFIC OCEAN
Its Shores, its Islands, and
the vast region beyond, will
become the chief theatre
of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.

New Series, Vol. 31, No. 7.} HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1882. {Old Series, Vol. 39.

THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 1, 1882.

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OAHU COLLEGE.—We learn from a reliable source, that the Committee on Building, are now working hard to complete plans and specifications. In a few days a report will be presented to the Trustees.

☞ MR. F. W. DAMON, Superintendent of Chinese Mission work, is spending a few weeks visiting among the Chinese on the Plantations. He has visited Plantations in Kau, Hawaii, spent a Sabbath at Hilo, another at Onomea, and last wrote from Ookala, being on his way to Kohala, and from thence expects to visit Maui, before returning to Honolulu.

"DON'T PAY." What "Don't Pay?" It "Don't Pay," for newspaper correspondents to write truthful and fair letters from Sandwich Islands to some of the San Francisco and American papers. Meeting one of their correspondents recently we remarked, "Why do not you gentlemen writing for the San Francisco papers, describe the good things in the Islands, as well as depict all that is vile?" (instancing a certain round of topics the current staple of San Francisco correspondents.) His reply was "Don't Pay."

Some months ago, another correspondent for a prominent San Francisco paper which *chronicles* the news, sent hither an able correspondent He gathered his information and wrote some fair and truthful letters. They were read in our hearing, and sent forward, but never appeared in the form they were sent, but garbled, twisted and made to tell another story.

It is much to be regretted that there is a state of public sentiment, that demands and will have error instead of truth, misrepresentation for an honest and fair statement of facts. We can only say that it is poor encouragement to be interviewed by these correspondents, and know that they will misrepresent what you may say, and furthermore that they are peering around on plantations and elsewhere, to gather up a few incidents which will be distorted and misrepresented and then sent forward for publication in the leading newspapers of San Francisco New York and Chicago. Publishers of those papers may find that misrepresentation pays better than truth, but we pity their deluded and mislead readers, *who* must peruse long columns, spread over broad streets, when most of what is published is utterly false and erroneous, or the little truth therein, is so mixed up with falsehood that their statements are unreliable.

School Examinations.

Our Honolulu Schools have closed for the year and the annual examinations have taken place. It has not been possible for us to attend all, but we have been present at several arranged along the line of ascent from the Kindergarten, at Fort Street Vestry to the examination and exhibition of Oahu College. Some of the schools are private, others Governmental, but in the review of all the examinations, which we have attended, there is this impression left upon the mind, viz.: that Honolulu has good schools, and our teachers have been doing good honest work. We can truly remark that without an exception in every school we have visited, we have witnessed better discipline and better teaching, better examinations and more good results of study, than were formerly exhibited in our Honolulu schools We think there a generous rivalry existing in these various schools which tended to tone up the scholarship and improve the discipline of these schools.

In regard to Oahu College, our opinion has been expressed as one of the examining committee, but it is no more than honest justice to say that at Fort Street School we witnessed equally good and thorough teaching, and equally hopeful results Some of the classes acquitted themselves most admirably. We were glad to hear a class of some ten and more pupils in Latin, at the Fort Street School. Oahu College must keep a sharp look-out, or there will be a larger number studying the language of old Rome in the Public School than there is in the College!

One feature is manifested in all our schools, but especially in that of Fort Street Schools, there is a blending of different races and nationalities. In this school, we noticed in one class, if we mistake not, it was the Latin class, a pure Hawaiian reciting along side of a pure Chinese and by their side, sat equally pure representatives of several European Nations, Portuguese, English, Norwegians, while others might be arranged along the vanishing color-line. This was gratifying, believing as we do, that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth. We do not think there is any part of the world where race-prejudice is less apparent than upon these Islands. We hope it may never be more apparent than now, and why should it not die out, under the ameliorating influences of a religion, founded upon the teachings of Him, although born a Jew yet rising above all Jewish or Roman prejudices, and recognizing man as man?

In our Christian schools, we desire to see all nationalities and races educated upon a common level or common basis. If there is any part of the world where this experiment may be happily tried, it is upon these Hawaiian Islands. Here, let the oriental and occidental vie with each other, in the race up the rugged hill of science and knowledge, and if they can study sitting on the same benches with the Polynesian so much the better. We believe in giving all a fair chance, and holding out encouragement to all alike. We think our schools, in Honolulu, of various grades are now doing this good work. All honor to the noble band of male and female teachers who are now engaged in this good and noble work. They have our respect and esteem, and so far as possible our assistance and aid.

The New Hebrides.

This is an interesting group of Islands in the South Seas, lying between 10° 29' and 20° 16' south latitude, and between 165° and 170° east longitude. We have lying on our Table a most interesting volume, relating to these Islands by the Rev. Dr. R. Steel of Sydney. In a late issue, we published a brief notice of the book, but it merits a much more extended and appreciative review. The volume is full of valuable information, relating to maritime discovery natural history, missionary enterprise, and alas, the sad condition of the heathen people, and the still more sad conduct of white traders, who have robbed the natives, and then kidnapped them and finally done all in their power to destroy them soul and body.

We sometimes hear persons speak disparagingly of the missionary enterprise and want of success. To us the great wonder and extraordinary marvel, is that with so many opposing influences the missionary makes any progress or secures any converts. The more we study the progress of missions in Polynesia, Micronesia, China, Africa, India and other heathen lands, the more marvelous appear the tremendous obstacles which men from professedly Christian lands are throwing in the way of the conversion of heathen. Rum, opium, tobacco, gun-powder and other articles of commerce, combined with the vice and immorality of traders sea man and other representatives of a demoralized and unchristian civilization, seem to form a barrier to the progress of Christian missions, absolutely insurmountable did not the missionary look up to Heaven, for a Divine Power to initiate and carry forward this grand work.

This volume is a noble tribute to missionary success against the combined influence of the wicked man, and Satanic agency. We copy so much as our limits will allow:

"In the year 1774, the great English navigator, Captain Cook, then on his second voyage, sailed twice through the group, and discovered all the other islands to the south. His descriptions are the very opposite of those of Quiros, and are so accurate that at the present day they are, for the most part literally true both of the islands and the people. Captain Cook was anxious to get the native names of islands, and it is remarkable how, in so many strange tongues that met his ear, he caught the exact names of such a number. What a sight must have met his eye as he approached the island which he called Sandwich, in honor of his patron the Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty! In 1874, in the same position, the writer saw at once seventeen of these isles, from the conical volcano of Lopevi, 5,000 feet high, in the north, to the terraced lawns of Fate on the south; 'summer isles of Eden, in dark purple spheres of sea!'

"The New Hebrides consist of volcanic islands, in the centre of two of the largest coral groups to be found in the world. Though coral rocks abound in all, and reefs are existing on a small scale, it is remarkable that they are not surrounded by the coral reefs which distinguish so many islands in the Pacific Ocean. This is owing to their volcanic nature. Professor D na says that the heat transfused through the waters by the volcanic action and submarine eruption destroyed the coral zoophyt s.

"Volcanoes must have existed more or less in all the isl nds. Several have very distinct m rks of burnt-out craters, while all have the volcanic rock. There are now three volcanoes in action. Tanna, in the south, which is the largest and most violent; Lopevi and Ambrym to the north. On Tanna are boiling sulphur springs, and the water rushes into the sea so hot in many places that the natives boil their yams in it. There is also a large deposit of sulphur near the volcano. The sounds of this burning mountain are still heard as in the days of Cook, and there is the pillar of smoke by day and then the pillar of fire by night. The volcano is the great light-house of the southern isles and every three or four minutes bursts forth with greater brilliancy, like a revolving light.

"Volcanic action is almost exactly in the direction of the group of islands and a line drawn from Tanna in a north-westerly course would pass through Lopevi and Ambrym, and go on through the volcano of Ureparapara, the boiling springs of Vanua Lava, and the active volcano of Tinakula in the Banks' group This line has the largest islands on either side, and extends 600 miles.

"Wherever the volcanic islands are found in Polynesia they are the result of subterranean activity. They have been elevated by it to the height they have attained. Volcanoes, according to Mr. Darwin, are all placed in areas where the surface of the earth has been elevated, or at least stationary; they are never found where the land has been or is being lowered. In some of the New Hebrides, as in the island of Fotuna, for instance, there are distinct marks of several upheavals. The coral rock has been projected to a great height. And to a considerable height the volcanic rock appears cropping out amidst the surrounding coral. The coral was all built at a depth of twenty or twenty five fathoms from the surface. Wherever we find coral rocks lower than that, there has been a depression, as the case in all the reefs and islands of the Pacific; and wherever the coral is above the sea level, there must have been an elevation as in the case of the volcanic islands. The volcano does not accompany the atoll, or encirling reef, but is found in company with fringing reefs. The volcanoes are, as it were, on the edges of the great coral masses; the subterranean force lifted up the edges, while the central part subsided. This theory of Mr. Darwin is ingenious, and has long been held by him.

"What time must have elapsed in the formation of these masses of coral! The barrier reef on the north-east coast of Australia is one thousand miles long—an accumulation of limestone rock without a parallel in the world. Yet this is merely a fragment of what exists. If the coral zoophytes build only an inch a year, how many thousand years must have elapsed ere they elaborated those vast rocks!"

The Curse Increased.

What the good people of Honolulu have done that additional grog shops should be licensed, we cannot imagine. Then, too, the old regulation that licensed shops should be closed at 10 P. M. is recinded and now they are, allowed to keep open until mid-night! This is certainly is not total prohibition, as we fondly hoped would be the result of the recent Temperance crusade. Well, what cannot be removed, must be endured, but the case shall not go without a protest!

"Man has but one Chance."

[BY JOSEPH COOK]

"Gentlemen, this universe up to the edge of the tomb is not a joke. There are in this life serious differences between the right hand and the left. Nevertheless, in our present career, a man has but one chance. Even if you come weighted into the world, as Sindb d was with the Old Man of the Sea, you have but one chance. Time does not fly in a circle, but forth, and right on. The wandering, squandering, desiccated moral leper is gifted with no second set of early years. There is no fountain in Florida th t gives perpetual youth; and the universe might be searched probably, in vain for such a spring. Waste your youth; in it you shall have but one chance. Waste your middle life; in it you shall have but one chance. Waste your old age; in it you shall have but one chance. It is an irreversible natural law that character attains final permanence, and in the nature of things final permanence can come but once. This world is fearfully and wonderfully made, and so are we, and we shall escape n ither ourselves nor these stupendous laws. It is not to me a pleasant thing to exhibit these truths from the side of terror; but, on the other side, these are the truths of bliss; for, by this very law through which all character tends to become unchanging, a soul that attains a final permanence of good character runs but one risk and is delivered once for all from its torture and unrest. [Applause.] It has p ssed the bourn from behind which no man is caught out of the fold. He who is the force behind all natural law is the keeper of his sheep, and no one is able to pluck them out of his hand. Himself without variableness or shadow of turning, he maintains the irreversibleness of all natural forces, one of which is the insufferably majestic law by which character tends to assume final permanence, good, as well as bad."

[FOR THE FRIEND.]

Poem.

FOR THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASTORATE OF REV. L. LYONS AT WAIMEA, HAWAII, JULY, 1832 —BY REV. JAMES M. ALEXANDER. MUSIC, WAIMEA. (WILMOT.)

Linger, evening, with your glories
On Hawaii's mountains grand,
While the deep'ning shadows darken
All the fading lower land.

On those mighty domes, that firmly
Stand through storms and earthquake throes,
Brightly pour your purpling twilight;
Gild their dazzling crowns of snows.

Heav'n prolong the brighter evening
Of the self-forgetting love,
That o'er selfish labor towers
As the mountains tower above.

That as steadfastly endureth
By the help of God's right hand
Through the storms of sin and evil,
As the rock ribbed mountains stand.
That through fifty years of toiling
'Neath the shifting clouds and light
Ever made sweet songs of gladness
Like the mountain streamlets bright.

Through whose shepherd care the erring
Oft came to the Saviour's rest,
As the roaming flocks find shelter
On the lofty mountain's breast.

May the evening light long brighten
Such rare ling'ring lives of love,
Stars gleam forth as darkness gathers,
Till the dawn shines from above;

Till before the Love far higher,
Shining from the dome above,
Sweeter songs of praise are warbled,
And bright crowns are cast in love.

Edward Perronet.

The favorite hymn, "All hail the power of Jesu's name," was undoubtedly written by Edward Perronet, the son of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, M.A., who was for more than fifty years the Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, and so closely associated with the Wesleys and their work that Charles Wesleys called him "the Arch-Bishop of the Methodists." It has been ascribed to Shrubsole, who was for many years organist of Spafields Chapel, London; but the error probably arose from his having composed the tune of "Miles' Lane," especially to suit the metre, and be sung with it.

The full poem is contained in Edward Perronet's collection of original pieces, published in London in 1785, entitled "Occasional Verses, Moral and Sacred, published for the instruction and amusement of the candidly serious and religious." The hymn first appeared without signature in 1780, in the *Gospel Magazine*. It has attained a world-wide celebrity, and there is hardly a large collection of hymns in which it does not appear; it is a great favorite in America. Yet it is commonly known in an abridged form, and, like many another production, has received various alterations in course of republication. The hymn has attained so wide a popularity that our readers may be interested in the original version. It bears the title,

"ON THE RESURRECTION."

All hail the power of Jesu's name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
To crown Him Lord of all.

Let high-born seraphs tune the lyre,
And, as they tune it, fall
Before His face who tunes their choir,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Crown Him, ye morning stars of light,
Who fix'd this floating ball:
Now hail the strength of Israel's might,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Crown Him, ye martyrs of your God,
Who from His altar call;
Extol the stem of Jesse's rod,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Ye seed of Israel's race,
Ye ransomed of the fall,
Hail Him who saves you by His grace,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Hail Him, ye heirs of David's line,
Whom David Lord did call,
The God Incarnate, Man Divine;
And crown Him Lord of all.

Sinners! whose love can ne'er forget
The wormwood and the gall,
Go—spread your trophies at His feet,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Let every tribe and every tongue,
That bound creation's call,
Now shout in universal song,
The Crowned Lord of all!

AMERICAN MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.—The salutary influence of American missionaries and teachers in the Turkish Empire, cannot possibly be overrated. By actual observation I know that wherever a conspicuously intelligent and enterprising native young man or woman is found in the East one imbued with the spirit of modern civilization, it is always found that he or she has been educated at an American school or college in Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo Ossiott, or Beirut.—HON EDW. F. NOYES, *late U. S. Minister to France.*

AMERICAN MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.—Our American missionaries, in carrying the Bible into foreign lands, have opened up new avenues for trade, established our flag in distant ports, formed new treaties of friendship and commerce where none existed before, given employment to our merchant marine, taught the English language so as to facilitate commercial transactions, and introduced American books and newspapers. In my opinion, they have accomplished more for our government in extending our influence in the East than all the consuls in the service, and the country could afford to pay them a handsome bounty for their disinterested labors.—DAVID B. SICKELS, *late United States Consul at Bangkok.*

Even Russia Inclines to Prohibition.

We are compelled to speak a good word for the Autocrat of all the Russias; in fact it is, an opportunity being presented, a special pleasure to do so. He has lately turned his autocracy to better uses than most despots do. Every traveler in Russia notices the terrible prevalence of drunkenness among the common people. The Czar could not but notice the same thing, and see how this horrible habit is spoiling the material for his armies, and impoverishing his Empire. He has accordingly issued a decree to restrict the liquor-traffic. There is to be only one liquor-shop in a village; and, where two or three villages are almost contiguous, the one shop must suffice for their combined inhabitants. The publican must be a native of the village, must be appointed and paid by the Common Council, and must sell food as well as liquor. If he allows any person to get drunk, he is liable not only to dismissal, but to fine and imprisonment. If any Russian village is reported to the authorities to be addicted to drunkenness the sale of liquor may be interdicted for as long a period as may seem necessary. This may not come up to the Kansas and the Iowa plan; but is good so far as it goes. The civil Government as representing the civil Society, whatever the form of that Government may be, has the clearest possible right to enforce any such protective measures.—*The Advance*, June 15.

PROFESSOR COCKER.—In the *Monthly Bulletin*, published in "Ann Arbor," Michegan, by Samuel Andrews, one of our Islanders, we notice the following:

"As Dr. Cocker was announced to speak at our meeting, February 3, quite a large number was present. We were not disappointed in our expectations but listened to a very interesting talk on missionary work in the South Sea Islands. The doctor dwelt especially on the work in the Fiji Islands, and gave some of his personal experiences there."

Away back in 1869, when traveling in Ohio, it was our privilege to spend a Sabbath in the town of Delaware Delaware Co., where there is a college. It so happened that just at that time, Dr. Cocker preached the Baccalaureate sermon, before the graduating class. It was an eloquent and philosophic effort. Although thirteen years have since elapsed, we can distinctly recall the sermon, upon the *Brotherhood of the Human Race*, founded upon the saying of Paul on Mars Hill, "and had made of one blood," &c. We have not forgotten the grand and sweeping generalization of the preacher, as he brought out to view the successive civilizations of the Hebrew, Grecian, Roman, European eras.

We would merely add that Professor Cocker was formerly an Evangelistic laborer in the Australian Colonies, which accounts for his familiarity with affairs at Fiji.

☞ We sincerely regret, that Dr. McCartee did not accept the honorable allowance voted for the translation of the Laws of the Kingdom in the Chinese language. It is an important and necessary undertaking, requiring such knowledge and ability as he is supposed to possess.

We are glad the Legislature has placed upon record this important appropriation. The time has come when the Chinese should be recognized as entitled to a position in this Kingdom. They should be made acquainted with the Laws of the Kingdom.

There is one point that ought to be immediately urged. Every Chinaman signing a Labor-contract, should have a copy presented to him in his own language.

Attentions of this nature would go a long way, in the promotion of a kindly feeling and tend to do away with irritating sources of race-prejudice. The Chinese are here and they are an important element in the productive resources of the Kingdom hence everything reasonable should be done to avoid antagonism, and promote a friendly feeling.

Dr. Bethune McCartee.

The following remarks of His Excellency W. M. Gibson, in relation to the subject of Chinese translations and Dr. McCartee, should have appeared in our report of last Friday's Legislative proceedings.

His Excellency, on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, moved the insertion of a new item: For Chinese translations, $4,000. His Excellency said that on the second reading of the bill, the item for Chinese Interpreter and translations, $6,000, had been only partially accepted by the House—the sum of $2,400 being voted for an interpreter, but the provision intended for translatioas had been rejected. He felt that better information would enable Honorable members to look at the matter in a more favorable light. It had been urged that the provision for an interpreter was sufficient, but he begged to say that interpretation and translation differed, and required different degress of skill. The Assembly recognized in their worthy interpreter Wilcox, a ready and fluent adept in the oral interpretation of the Hawaiian language; but he Mr. Wilcox was ready to admit, he believed, that he was not equally adept in the matter of written translation. Thus we have a well qualified Chinese interpreter officiating in our Courts of Justice; but he is not a competent translator, and could not render our laws or important official documents into the appropriate character of Chinese official language. But there is a gentleman recently arrived in the country, who is eminently qualified to render this important service;—Dr. McCartee, a resident for thirty years in China—long employed in the official service of that great Empire, and who has some claims upon the consideration of the Government of His Majesty. When Mr. Carter, our Minister Plenipotentiary, now in Europe, was in Washington city, he wrote to Dr. McCartee, requesting an interview, and subsequently gave him assurances that his services as a Chinese translator might be required by this Government and at a later date the late Minister Wm. N. Armstrong, wrote to Dr. McCartee, and hence this gentleman's arrival in the country. He has enjoyed superior rank and pay in China, more than we can afford to offer here,—but as it happens that his delicate health finds here a mild and salubrious clime, the more moderate terms we can offer will be acceptable. It is due to Dr. McCartee under all the circumstances, that the Government should offer him an engagement, therefore, I trust the Assembly will accept our proposed item for Chinese translations, $4,000.

The item was passed by a large majority.—*From the Daily Advertiser, July 31st.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Hallenbeck at Kaumakapili Church.

The Evangelistic work among the natives was begun three weeks ago in Kawaiahao Church. After one evening there, it was carried to Kaumakapili, that church being more central and otherwise better suited to the meetings. From the first there was a good deal of enthusiasm among the Hawaiians about the meetings. They had heard Mr. Hallenbeck once or twice when he was here last summer, and they were anxiously waiting for his return to them this year. Their welcome to him has been sincere and cordial, and he has, without question, the hearts of the Hawaiian People.

The meetings have grown in interest night by night from the first, and at no time last summer was the work in Fort Street Church more extensive or the interest deeper than it has been in Kaumakapili during the past three weeks. The large room has been filled to overflowing, many who could not find seats standing about the doors. We, who have lived many years among the Hawaiians, are perhaps a little slow and cautious in believing in mere professions from them—professions cost this simple people so little. We cannot doubt, however, that much permanent good has been done among them. In many cases professions have been followed by acts meet for repentance. There certainly has been a good deal of confession of sin and a seemingly genuine turning to righteousness. Mr. Hallenbeck's influence over the half-white youths has been very great and beneficial; and whatever their subsequent lives may be, many of them now sincerely desire to live better lives and to be Christian men.

It is unusual in the history of revivals that two such seasons should follow in successive years in one place, as that of last year and that of this, here. After the wonderful work of grace here last year, it could hardly be expected that one equally as large and as wonderful should follow the next year or in less than a year. But those who have been in these last meetings and who were in those of last year, must say that although the class reached now is quite different, the work is in many respects more remarkable, and as thorough and genuine. The meetings have been full of life and spirit. The native choir, mostly young girls and boys, under the efficient leadership and training of Mr. Starkey, have done remarkably well in singing the Gospel Hymns, and their singing has aided not a little in sustaining the fervor of the meetings. Mr. Hallenbeck has preached with power the simple gospel, and it has gone home to the hearts and conscience of the people, and under its grand truths many have resolved to forsake sin, and turn to righteousness. Many foreigners have attended the services and much good has been done among them. Many of the active Christian workers in these meetings are the converts of last year.

There must certainly be a disadvantage to any man speaking through an interpreter, but it has been wonderful that Mr. Hallenbeck has seemed so little impeded, and that he has lost so little fervor during the necessary pauses for the interpreter to speak. He has been most fortunate in having such excellent interpreters as Mr. William Rice and Rev. A. O. Forbes.

Last evening closed the series of meetings in Kaumakapali Church. Mr. Hallenbeck took the story of the "Prodigal Son" as his theme. Never at any time has he spoken with more fervor, and the assistance of the Holy Spirit was evident throughout his address. His appeals to the prodigals from their Father's house to return, were most powerful and effective. The address was one of the most solemn of any he has delivered, and in the testimony meeting which followed, many rose declaring their purpose to come back from their wanderings—to be ready to meet mother, father and loved ones in heaven. The house was crowded, and all felt regret that the meetings must close. After a week's work at Waialua, he goes to the other islands to windward to work there.—*From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, July 29th.*

Prohibition at Gilbert Islands.

The Rev. Mr. Bingham informs us that he has just received a dispatch from His Majesty, the King of Butaritari, stating that in 1881, at the suggestion of the Captain of H. B. M. Ship *Emerald*, he passed a Prohibitory Law, in regard to intoxicating liquors, now writes His Majesty, "I can enforce the law over my own people but there is a certain Britisher who will not obey this law." His Majesty requests Mr Bingham to communicate with Her Majesty Queen Victoria to have this man removed! Inasmuch as the British Government, only a few months ago, interferred in the internal affairs of one of the Gilbert Islands, seized a native and "blowed" his life away at the cannon's mouth, we think a English vessel of war should be immediately sent to Butaritari and this Britisher be seized and taken away and punished!

The Union Praise and Song Service, Sunday evening, filled Kawaiahao Church to overflowing. The body of the church and all the galleries were full, and chairs were placed at the sides and in front of the platform. It was as it was announced to be a *Praise Service*. It was conducted by Mr. Hallenbeck. The service opened with the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," sung with much spirit by the native and foreign choirs, seated on the platform, the audience joining in the singing. This was followed by the reading in English of a portion of the 107th psalm by Mr. Hallenbeck. Rev. Mr. Forbes reading the same in Hawaiian. The hymn, "He Hoa Ko'u," followed, this sung by the native choir. A prayer by Rev. Mr. Hanaike was followed by a short address by Mr. Hallenbeck. He pointed out our reasons for thanksgiving, and the good to our own souls and the advantages to others of praise from our own lips. A testimony meeting followed, during which Mrs. Brown sang very acceptably, "To the Hall of the Feast came the Sinful and Fair," and Mrs. Pierce, "Is my Name Written There?" "What Must it be to be There?" was sung as a duett by Mrs. Kalama and Miss ——. The testimonies of praise for deliverance from sin were ringing and hearty, and the time was too short for all who wished to speak, though the meeting held till past 9 o'clock.—*From the Daily Advertiser.*

Information Wanted.

Respecting Mr. Stephen Gardner, (colored) of Narraganset, Co., R. I., supposed to be residing on the Sandwich Islands! Any information will be gladly received, by the Editor, or his sister, Mrs. A. E. Maloney, Thomas St. Newport, R. I., or Rev. M. Van Horne, Pastor of Congregational Church, Newport, R. I. tf

Respecting Thomas Forbes, who worked two years ago, in some Sugar Mill on the Islands. Any information will be gladly received by Mrs. Isabella Longill, 69½ Water St. New Bedford, or by the Editor.

Respecting William R. Collins, who returned from a trip in the Morning Star, about one year ago, and was for a season, in Mr. Pierce's employ, boring Artesian wells. Any information will be gladly received by D. C. Collins, of West Haven, Ct. or by the editor.

Respecting the death of Mr. Jonh Craig, who is reported to have died on the Islands. Please communicate with the Editor, or his sister, Mrs. Charles B. Craig, 82 Chapel St. New Heven, Ct.

Respecting Albert O. Miller, formerly a mate on an American whale ship. He is reported as having visited Honolulu about five years ago. Any information will be gladly received by the Editor, the mants brother. Mr J. H. Miller, Kolau Plantation, care of the Manager, Mr. Wright.

PHOTOGRAPS.

I am now prepared to go to any part of the group and make either views or portraits! or any branch of Photography which may be called for. Terms as moderate as posible.

May 1st., 1882 tf H. L. CHASE.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 2—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, 14 days from San Francisco, with a general cargo of mdse
2—P M S S Zealandia, Webber, 12 days from Auckland and Sydney
3—Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller, from San Francisco
3—Haw Schr R A Wentworth, 14 days from San Francisco
4—Bgtne W G Irwin, 13 days from San Francisco
7—Am Schr W H Meyer, Howe, 14 days from San Francisco.
7—Am bktne Discovery, Perriman, 14⅔ days from San Francisco.
8—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, 6 days, 22 hours and 25 minutes from San Francisco.
9—French brig Tawera, Sweet, 22 days from Tahiti.
10—Br stmr Triumph, Gould, 15 days fm Hakodadi.
10—Am 3-masted schooner Eva, Riel, 17 days from Humboldt.
11—Am bktne Grace Roberts, Oleson, 63 days from Newcastle.
11—Am bktne Amelia, Newhall, 20 days from Port Townsend.
12—Am bk Adelia Carleton, Grant, 72 days from Newcastle.
17—Br stmr Suez, Dodd, from San Francisco, 7 days and 4 hours.
17—Am bk Caibarien, Bubbard, 15 days from San Francisco.
21—Br bk Paradox, Burgdoff, 123 days from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
25—German bark Adolph, Kappelmann, 158 days from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
30—Brit stmr Cairnsmuir, Castle, 9 days from San Francisco.
30—Am bk L G Pettingall, from Departure Bay.
31—P M S S City of Sydney, Seabury, 18 days from Sydney.
Aug 1—Am bk D C Murray, Jenks, 18 days from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

July 3—P M S S Zealandia, Webber, for San Francisco
9—P M S S City of New York, for Auckland and Sydney
14—Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller, for San Francisco
15—Br Stmr Triumph, Gould, for San Francisco.
15—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, for San Francisco.
18—Am bk Discovery, Perriman, for San Francisco.
18—Am tern Eva, Riel, for Humboldt.
20—Am bktne Grace Roberts, Oleson, for Puget Sound.
20—Am bktne Amelia, Newhall, for Puget Sound.
22—Brit Stmr Suez, Dodd, for San Francisco.
24—Am bktne Malay, Peterson, for Victoria, B C
27—Bk Forest Queen for San Francisco
28—Am bk Camden, Gatter, for Port Gamble
30—Br bk Lady Lampson, Marston, for San Francisco
30—Ger bk Stella, Sommer, for San Francisco
28—Fr brig Tawera, Sweet, for Victoria.
31—P M S S City of Sydney, Seabury, for San Francisco.
Aug 1—Am Bk Adelia Carleton, for Buzzard's Inlet.

MEMORANDA.

The *Nautical Gazette*, New York, states that a despatch from Guaymas says that there will be a line of steamers from that port to Australia on the completion of the Sonora and Atchinson and Topeka railroad, connecting with New York, New Orleans, Boston, Galveston, Southampton, Liverpool, Hamburg and South America.

Report of the P M S S Zealandia, from Sydney to Honolulu, via Auckland. Webber, Commander—Left Sydney June 15th, 4 p. m., arrived Auckland on the 19th, at 6:20 p. m.; left Auckland 20th at 4:16 p. m arrived off Honolulu July 2nd at 10:45 a. m. Weather moderate and fair throughout. N. E. "Trades" strong.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer City of New York. Wm. B. Cobb, commander, sailed from San Francisco July 1, at 3:20 p.m.; discharged pilot at 4:30 p.m. Boarded by Honolulu pilot July 8, at 2:55 p.m. Time—pilot to pilot—6 days, 22 hours, 25 minutes. Fine weather and smooth sea.

Report of Am. bktne Amelia, Newhall.—Left Port Blakely June 19th and Port Townsend June 21st. Were three days to Cape Flattery and 18½ days from that Point to Honolulu. With the exception of two days' S., S.W. wind, we have had light N. and N.E. winds all the passage.

Report of Amr bk Caibarien, Hubbard, Master —Sailed from San Francisco, July 2d, light westerly winds for three days, thence NE winds to port; made Maui, July 16th, arrived at Honolulu, July 17th.

Report of S S City of Sydney, W. B. Seabury, Commander.—Left Sydney Pilot July 13th, at 3:58 p. m., received Auckland Pilot July 18th at 3:17 p. m., left Auckland Pilot July 18th at 11:06 p. m., received Honolulu Pilot July 31st at 9:40 a. m. Two passengers and 35 tons of freight for Honolulu; 37 cabin and 30 steerage and 228 tons of freight for San Francisco. Passed Navigator's Islands July 23rd, at 9 a. m.; strong N E Trades from 6 North.

Report of Bark D C Murray.—Sailed from San Francisco, July 18th, the first five days had very light S. E. wind and calms, making but one hundred and eighty-three miles; then light, variable winds to latitude 26°, longitude 131°, where we got the "Trades;" have had them light with showers of rain. Sighted Molokai August 1st, at 3 a. m. Hove to for a pilot at 2:45 p. m. same date. Was in company with the barkentine Ella for 3 days, in Latitude 34°.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco per Discovery, July 8.—Mr Eldred and wife, Mr Shore, Mr Lowell, Wm Lowell and 13 Chinamen.

From Sydney and Auckland, per S S Zealandia, July 2. —Mr Lockwood. Mr Millard, Mr Guskell, Mr Johnson. In transit: 73 saloon and 42 steerage.

From San Francisco, per Helen W Almy, July 3—John Miller, Charles Clark, John L Bishop, Thomas Welch, A H Razeman, A Skelton, Samuel Morris, Mrs Nichols.

From San Francisco, per brig J D Spreckels to Kahului, June 30.—Miss Julia C Martin, Miss Annie Prescott, Frank Gregory, Ralph Turner, Chas Stanly, Geo Thurston, William Daly, Jacol Jursensen, Joseph Rees and 27, Chinese.

From San Francisco, per Wm G Irwin, July 4.—Miss Ellen Sessions, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs Louisa P Maguire, John A Beckwith.

From San Francisco per P M S S City of New York, July 8.—Miss May Richardson, Mrs N H Goodwin, Mr and Mrs Green, child and servant, Mrs J Lightner, Miss Alice Laes, Mr J Waterhouse Jr, Mrs H Waterhouse and daughter, Mr Rudolp Jordan, Miss M J Harris, Mr W H Webb, Mrs Simoson, infant and nurse, Miss Mary C Wilder, Miss Dora Robinson, Mr Geo H Miles, Mrs C C Kennedy and child, Mr A H Spencer, Mr and Mrs G H Rhea, Mr S A Drumb, Mr Wm C Blabon, Lieut S A Roberts R N. Mr and Mrs A B Gregory and one Chinaman in the cabin. In the steerage Mrs M E Gilmore, Mr Geo Seigher, Mr S W Barnes, Mr Peter Genet, Mr Henry Genet, Mr and Mrs J F Downey, Mr Albert Marks, Mr Jas Cameron, Mr M Fontard, Mr A Nivis, Miss Mary Corson and a child and 104 Chinese.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Suez, July 17.—J Huendel, H P Baldwin, G B Bishop, J Withington, A B Spreckels, D M Crowley and wife.

From San Francisco, per bark Caibarien, July 17—Carl Lutz, A E H Swift, and 72 Chinese in the steerage.

From Sydney and Auckland per S S City of Sydney, July 31.—Miss A Buchanan, Rev J A Ryan.

From San Francisco, per D C Murray, Aug 1.—Chas A Von Nostrand. Mrs N O Murphy, S Peck, W G Needham, Miss Hattie Needham, Tong N Wainene, W W Kilbourn, L Busnell, J Swanger, A Meinert, W H Hogan, M McGarry and sixty-two chinese in the steerage.

For Port Townsend, W T, per Amelia, July 20.—S A Drums, H Erickson, wife and 4 children.

For San Francisco, per Forest Queen, June 28.—Cabin: D J McCormick and wife, Mrs J Mistbank, Chas E Luce, G L Barnes, Mrs Rose and son. Steerage: A Ferreira, wife and child, M Guido, wife and two children, H T Yank, F Dent.

For San Francisco, per brig Hazard, from Kahului, June 30th.—John Walter. Mrs M L Smith, E Healy, C Kieman, Ah One, Ah Chong.

For San Francisco, per P M S S Zealandia, July 3.—J McKeague, wife, children and servant, H Neisser, E A Phelps and wife, Miss Lawlor, Ed Wilson, A Lumley, T W McInerny, H W W McInerny, Miss M F Taylor, Mrs Bearn, A W Beard, S L Austin and wife, Mrs W W Hall, Master Hall, A T White, Rev H Y Taylor and 3 children, Mrs L W Snow, ——— Louisson. Mrs Toler, daughter and son, A Herbert and 31 in the steerage.

For San Francisco, per Kalakaua, July 14.—E P Woods, J B Taylor.

For San Francisco, per S S Suez, July 22.—J C Merrill, wife and 2 children, Mrs Barker, Mrs Smith, Mrs Thompson, W E Smith, Mrs Barratt, Mr and Mrs Simmons, Mrs Otto, Jas Renton, G W Holmes, A Lucas, Jno O'Connell, And Neilson, Mrs J P Nichols, H Gartenburg, S Ackerman, A G Black, W F Moore, W R Buchanan, F H Smith, C Cheppell, W H Webb.

For San Francisco, per S S Suez, July 22 (in addition to list published last Saturday).—Miss L Smith, Miss Ettie Thompson, J J Emesken, Miss Bossett, G F Homens, J O'Connell, A Gartenberg, H Macfarlane & wife, Miss M Widemann.

For San Francisco, per S S City of Sydney, July 31:—Chas L Clough, Mrs E Robson, H H Cluff, wife and son, Jas G Knell, A W Bush, wife, 2 children, and nurse, D B McCorke, wife and daughter, Geo Lucas, wife and son, F T Lenehan, E Dempsie, E A Morse, wife and 2 children, B F Bolles, G H Rea and wife, H Netter, H Maertens and child, W H Pedlar, C Kessler, T A L Messurieer, T Sinclair, T Espinas, Jas Foster, Jas Halstead, Jas McGlinchey, Miss Emily Fordham, S Hirschman, W Levy, M Canavan, Kamaka Visu, wife and 3 children, S Kaholalele and 5 daughters, C H Carter, J C Merrill, wife and 2 chileren, Mrs Barker, J H Coney, Mrs R F Bickerton, A B Gregory and wife, L Way, J T Waterhouse and wife, Miss L Louisson, James Barber and wife, C Lehman and wife, Miss N E Brown. Mrs N Keegan, Mrs C H Bailey and child, C A Bailey, Miss H K Castle, C H Cooke, T C Horn, C E Patten and wife, Bernard Donnell, F Davidson, Jose Viere, L French, W A Bosqui, T Hallett, W C Crook, A D Courtney, T W Hick, A Correia, wife and child, D Kenealty, E Farney.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT—NORTON—At Waialua, Molokai, July 15th, by Rev. Manase, CHARLES B. DWIGHT and Miss ELLEN H. NORTON.

MEAD—ERICKSON—In Honolulu, July 10th, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. HENRY MEAD to Miss RONNANG ERICKSON, both of Honolulu.

MANN—EMERSON—In this city, July 19th, 1882, at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Castle, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. SAM'L E. MANN, late of Middletown, Conn., U. S. A. to Miss SOPHIE E. EMERSON, of Waialua, Oahu.

DEATHS.

BERRILL.—At his residence, in Honolulu, this A.M., Captain WILLIAM BERRILL, aged 57 years. New Zealand papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, July 23, ABBIE MARGARET CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Abigail Campbell, aged 21 months and 27 days.

COCKETT.—In this city on Thursday, July 27th, the infant daughter of CHARLES B. and ATTIE COCKETT, aged 1 month.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not;"—"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

BROWNELL.—In this city, July 24th, 1882, WILLIAM P. only son of Captain G. V. and Mrs. S. Brownell. Aged 2 months and 21 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me,
For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

SINCLAIR.—At Koloa, Island of Kauai, July 8th, JAMES SINCLAIR, aged 69, a native of the State of New York, but for more than 40 years a resident of these Islands.

Port of Kahului.

ARRIVALS.

July 17—Bktne W H Dimond, 17 days from San Francisco with general mdse
19—Tern Emma Claudina, Matson, 16 days from Eureka, with lumber.
21—Bk Ferris S Thompson, Potter, 18 days from Nanaimo, B C, with coal

DEPARTURES.

July 21—Bg J D Spreckels, Fries, for San Francisco.
21—Bktne Emma Augusta, Hodson, for Port Townsend.
22—Schr Anna, McCulloch, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per Anna, July 22.—H D Hawks.
For Port Townsend, per Emma Augusta, July 21.—Jno Neilson.

For San Francisco, per J D Spreckels, J J Horner, wife and 3 children, J Ralph and wife, G F Horner P J Lydeard, J Berkenshow, J Shea, J Fraser, T McCarty, R Gardner.

From San Francisco, per W H Dimond, July 17.—J D Brown, H Bohn, P Neilson.

Mr. Moody in England.

After closing his work in Glasgow, Mr. Moody met in London about seventy gentlemen from the large centres of population in England, to consider plans for his future work in that country. The interview was a remarkable one. The claims of twenty or more principal cities, such as Leeds, Brighton, Southampton, Cambridge and Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and London, were earnestly presented by eloquent advocates, representing all denominations that were anxiously looking for a visit from him, and ready to co-operate in efforts to reach the unsaved population. Each separate call seemed unanswerable, and the embarrassment arose from the difficulty of making the best selection. Besides these personal appeals, there were urgent requisitions from over 25 other places, not including Paris, to which Dr. Tyng was anxious to have him come, to reach the "Godless Americans and English" in that city.

After hearing all, Mr. Moody said that a lifetime's work had been laid out before him, but that he could not spend the remainder of his days in England, as he felt that his work was more in America. He thought if he devoted some months now to the principal towns of Scotland, and then gave a year to England, with a visit to Paris and Ireland, and after that about a year to London, his mission there would be ended. The whole matter was left to the arrangement of the London Committee.—*N. Y. Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

[FOR THE FRIEND.]

Composed for the Jubilee of Rev. L. Lyons at Waimea, Hawaii, July 16, 1882.

A GREETING.

Far out across the shining sea,
My thoughts to-day are flying,
To where, with slumberous sunlight crowned,
The happy isles are lying.
I hear the beat of loving hearts,
Around one fireside meeting;
And to those words of grateful praise,
I join my reverent greeting.

Full many a happy soul to-day,
The happy earth is holding;
Calm peace, sits like a brooding dove,
Full many a heart enfolding;
And many a man leaps up to hear
The bugle call of duty,
And many a maiden's gentle face,
Is bright with holy beauty.

And yet, I think, if I might choose
The sweetest of all pleasures,
If I might gather at my will,
The richest of God's treasures,
The dearest joy would be to see,
At ending of life's story,
Long years of service left behind—
A trail of golden glory.

All honor to the noble heart,
Crowned with earth's grandest blessing!
The happy isles their tribute bring,
His tireless love confessing,
But in his own dear land afar,
Full hearts are also beating;
"God bless him," cry the stranger lips,
And stranger friends send greeting.

Detroit. ALICE MAUDE EDDY.

Miss Cumming, Thoughts upon Fiji.

In our last issue, we presented this Lady's views upon "Oiling the Troubled Waters," and now her views upon the Mission-work in Fiji:

"A niece of Governor Gordon, Miss C. S. Gordon Cumming, went to Fiji as a member of his household. In a well-written book entitled 'At Home in Fiji,' she has much to say of the wonderful transformations wrought by Wesleyan missions among a people known to have been the worst of all known cannibal tribes upon the globe. Living for eight years in the country, not as a missionary nor in the missionary circle, nor even belonging to the same body of Christians as the missionaries, she may be considered an entirely disinterested witness. She speaks as follows:

"I often wish that some of the cavillers who are forever sneering at Christian Missions, could see something of their results in the light of so much beef, the prisoners deliberately fattened for the slaughter, dead bodies dug up that had been buried ten or twelve days, and could only be cooked in the form of puddings, limbs cut off from living men and women and cooked and eaten in the presence of the victim, who had previously been compelled to dig the oven, and cut the firewood for the purpose; and this not only in time of war; when such atrocity might be deemed less inexcusable, but in time of peace, to gratify the caprice or appetite of the moment.

"Just think of all this, and of the change that has been wrought, and then just imagine white men who can sneer at missionary work in the way they do. You may now pass from isle to isle, certain everywhere to find the same cordial reception by kindly men and women. Every village on the eighty inhabited isles has built for itself a tidy church, and a good house for its teacher or native minister, for whom the village also provides food and clothing. *Can you realize that there are* 900 *Wesleyan churches in Fiji*, at every one of which the frequent services are crowded by devout congregations; that the schools are well attended, and that the first sound which greets your ear at dawn, and the last at night, is that of hymn singing, and most fervent worship rising from each dwelling at the hour of family prayer?

"Strange indeed is the change that has come over these isles since first Messrs. Cargill and Cross, Wesleyan missionaries, landed here in the year 1835, resolved at the hazard of their lives to bring the light of Christianity to these ferocious cannibals."

TRUMBULL.—Died in Valparaiso, Chili, March 13th, Miss Mary Trumbull, daughter of the Rev. D. Trumbull, D. D., who has for so many years labored in Valparaiso. This young lady was educated at Wellesley College, Mass., where it was our privilege to meet her in the autumn of 1880. We do specially tender our sympathies to the afflicted family, for it was only some four years ago, that their oldest son, a most promising young Theological student, was drowned at New London, Conn.

HENRIETTA W. MCCALL.—In East Haddam, Conn., 8th instant, aged 23 years, Henrietta W., second daughter of Rev. S. and Emily Whitney McCall and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whitney, one of the first company of missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. Educated at Abbot Female Seminary, Andover, Mass., and at Middletown, Conn., a consistent Christian, beloved by all, in the midst of maturing plans for usefulness, after a brief illness of three weeks, in which every grace of filial affection and Christian loveliness shone with peculiar brightness, she passed away, leaving a sad vacancy in her beautiful home and a fragrant memory in all the circles of her acquaintance.—[*Boston Congregationalist* June 21.

IN THE TRAIL OF THE CYCLONE.—According to later dispatches, it appears that the suffering from the effects of the cyclone in Iowa exceed the earliest estimate. The editor of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, says: "The tornado made a destructive sweep through a thickly-settled portion of Iowa, some one hundred and fifty miles in length and an average of half a mile in width, extending from points south of Ames, in the centre of the State, and swept, in the shape of a crescent, to South English, in Keokuk county. From the southwestern part of the State we have the names now of sixty-nine of the dead and five hundred of the wounded, half of the latter grievously hurt and probably a fifth of them fatally. Over 300 families have had their homes totally destroyed, and there are now at least 1,500 persons homeless and in want. The loss in property will exceed $2,000,000 and may reach $3,000,000. In the town of Grinnell alone over $400,000 in property was destroyed, on none of which was there any insurance, as in the case of fires. It will take at least $300,000 to put the people there beyond need and distress.

In Grinnell alone the tornado killed fifty people, destroyed 160 homes and injured 200 more persons, many of whom may soon die. Iowa College has had all its buildings destroyed, its 400 students made homeless, and has suffered a loss of $75,000 of uninsured property.

At various places the storm carried houses a thousand feet into the air, and took up and carried large droves of cattle through the air for thousands of feet and dashed them down dead in heaps. Many thousands of cattle, horses, hogs and other animals now lie in the track of the tornado.

MR. ARUNDEL.—At the late Anniversary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, at the Mansion House, London, in May last, this gentleman was present, as we learn from the following notice, in the *Chart and Compass* for June:

"Mr. J. T Arundel (Director) gave an interesting account of his travels among the beautiful Pacific Isles, with the effect upon the inhabitants both of the vices and virtues of Seamen. He referred in appreciative terms to the missionaries of the Society, and the importance of their work at Malta, Naples, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg. In pathetic tones he dwelt upon the condition of those ports without such means of grace. Mr. Arundel may be called the traveling and visiting director of the Society We believe that no small benefit will result to the stations and the Society by these opportune visits of our much-beloved director."

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH — Corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

CHINESE CHURCH—Mr. Sit Moon, acting pastor, on Fort street, above Beretania. Services in Chinese language every Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. every Sabbath morning, and at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. every Wednesday evening. Singing School at 6¼ P. M. every Friday evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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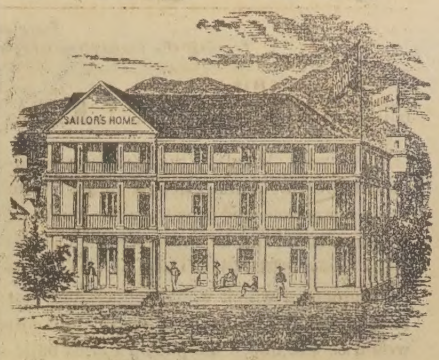

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Honolulu, January 1, 1875. *Manager.*

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The Hamakua Sugar Company,
The Waialua Sugar Plantation,
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company,
Dr Jayne & Sons Celebrated Family Medicines.

Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE IS
Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Last week Monday, the Building Committee presented their Report in regard to the tenders received from various builders. The lowest bid for the work specified in the plans was $16,475. Certain alterations were proposed which would reduce the cost to $14,700; or, if built of wood, the cost would be $12,000. To put up a brick building which was the only style the Committee would recommend, according to the plans adopted would require $3,000 and more beyond the amount subscribed and now available. A lengthy discussion followed the reading of the Report. Finally the whole matter was referred back to the Committee, Messrs. P. C. Jones, C. M. Cook and J. B. Atherton, for further consideration. At the meeting called by the Committee last Thursday evening, when after some discussion the report and recommendations of the Committee were adopted by a large majority Mr. George Lucas takes the contract for the new building at $14,600; and the work was begun yesterday July 31st. The Association passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr J. T. Waterhouse for the free use of his Lyceum for their meetings up to this time.

Now that our Y. M. C. A. Building is soon to be a fixed fact, we trust that generous plans for personal work will be early matured. We are gratified to learn of the number of Sunday afternoon Bible classes that have been recently formed. It is very desirable that these new lines of Christian work follow out some present and pressing need, rather than be entered upon in accordance with some theory of what ought to be a symmetrically organized Association. Each community has its own peculiar necessities. God's Providence calls some one to meet just that special need by a personal service for which He has also given the special qualifications. Is not God's spirit saying now to some young man "Here is a work for you to do for Christ." "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard." In this connection we would call attention to the large and increasing number of the class we call half-whites. Has no one a special mission to this most interesting class?

The Temperance Reform is not to be repressed by voting down a Prohibitory Law. General Armstrong only utters an undeniable truth when he says that "Thinkers rather than 'practical men' have moved the world." Compromise may be the essence of politics: but the eternal principle of right is the only sure ground of government policy. Whiskey rings may combine to carry certain measures; but combinations of interested parties have no such principle of cohesion as the co-operation of good men in maintaining a righteous cause. The Temperance movement does not depend for success on the enactment by this Legislature of a Prohibitory Law. But the happiness and welfare of this Hawaiian people will be jeoparded by any legislation that makes it any easier for them to get intoxicating liquor. Legislation cannot make the rain fall at certain hours and places But legislation can forbid the wanton destruction of forests, and so secure the necessary conditions for abundant and continuous rains. No laws can increase or perpetuate the Hawaiian race: but as sure as death is the doom of a people whose law makers wantonly break down the safe-guards need feel to secure the right conditions for growth and prosperity The Prohibitory Liquor law was rejected by a vote of 25 to 13 Tuesday afternoon.

The Gospel Meetings under Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck, held in Kaumakapili Church for the benefit of the Hawaiians especially, have been well attended and increasingly interesting. The method of conducting the meetings has been the same as proved so successful last year, solo and chorus singing, an address from Mr. Hallenbeck in the style Mr. Moody has made so familiar, followed by a testimony meeting, and that by an inquiry meeting. Rev. A. O Forbes, or Hon. W. H. Rice, have been the interpreters. Great credit is due them for the racy Hawaiian into which they have rendered Mr. Hallenbeck's English, giving the needful point and vivacity to the line of thought chosen for the evening. A most salutary impression has been made by the uniformly serious and devout tone of all the services

Last week Mr. Hallenbeck accompanied by Hon. A. F. Judd, Hon. Henry Waterhouse, P. C. Jones, Esq., and Rev. A. O. Forbes went to Waialua and held a four days' meeting. This week Mr. Hallenbeck and Mr. Forbes have gone to Wailuku to hold Gospel meetings there for a fortnight. Thence they go to Kohala, and to Hilo.

Praise Service—Sabbath evening July 30th. Mr. Hallenbeck assisted by Rev. A. O. Forbes and a goodly number of singers, conducted a Praise Service at Kawaiahao church. Some twelve hundred and more assembled, including Foreigners and Hawaiians. All the exercises were solemn and impressive. Such services are most inspiring. Hymns sung in different language beautifully harmonize and blend. The one inspiring idea, being the praise and worship of God, tends to lift the soul in devout and holy extacy. The influence of these evangelistic efforts is most beneficial and far-spreading. The hearts of the people are permeated with ennobling, elevating and purifying ideas.

Giving for Benevolent Objects.

This is both a privilege and duty. Giving of course should be in proportion to a person's income. An income of $10,000 enables one to be much more benevolent than when a person has an income of $500, or $1,000 per annum. But are the rich as much inclined to give in proportion to their incomes as those in moderate circumstances? The rich excuse themselves on very slight and frivilous pretects, and hence they become penurious and niggardly, so much so that it is painful to witness their smallness of soul.

It is a source of rejoicing that in this part of the world we have objects before the community calling for generous contributions. Good men possessed of means should consider it a privilege to contribute for these objects. Just now "the Y. M. C A.," "Oahu College," "Missions." "Evangelization." are objects worthy of special consideration and attention The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Rev. Joseph Cook.

Letters and papers received by the Australian steamer announce that the great Lecturer of world-wide fame is now lecturing in Sydney. The Rev. Dr Steel of Sydney, thus writes: "We have the Rev. Joseph Cook here at present. He is giving a series of powerful lectures, as he has done in 20 other places in his tour around the world. What a host in that one noble man!" We have also Mr. Eli Johnson, the Temperance Lecturer, on a Mission of philanthropic work. We have again engaged a Chinese Catechist, and purpose joining with the neighboring Colony of Victoria in endeavoring to secure and support an European Missionary conversant with the Chinese language."

We may confidently expect to have Mr. Cook pass our Islands on the next or a subsequent steamer, en-route to America. We hope his arrangements will allow him to remain over, visit the Volcano and deliver a few Lectures in our city. The Y. M. C. A. might secure his services, should he remain, and we hope the Association will be prepared to improve the opportunity.

Mr. Cook has now enjoyed a rare opportunity of discussing vital questions of the day, with the most gifted men of Europe and America, besides lecturing before large audiences in India and Japan. During a so-journ of 84 days in India, he lectured on 42 occasions. Should he pass this way, as undoubtedly he will, we trust our community will extend to him a most cordial welcome.